

WELCOMING THE VOLUNTEERS

BY LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

How the Home Coming Heroes Are Greeted On Their Return From Fighting in the Far East—Some Impressive Scenes

Home coming volunteers from the Philippines have been arriving in large numbers at San Francisco during the past six weeks. A few are still in the far east, waiting for transports, or fighting fever in the hospitals, but the greater part of the survivors of the big army of citizen soldiers which crossed the ocean last winter have come home.

The people of San Francisco have greeted each returning regiment with a hearty welcome, but of course the warmest and most enthusiastic reception was reserved for the California soldiers, who were the last to leave for home.

The plan adopted by the war department in regard to mustering out these

cial trains made up of sleepers were recently put at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Barrett so that his men might make the long overland journey in comfort.

Being the only eastern volunteer regiment that has seen service in the Philippines, the Tenth Pennsylvania seems to have earned for itself the sympathy and interest of the whole country east of the Mississippi. Its progress across the country has been a series of ovations.

The Nebraska boys were also greeted at San Francisco by a big Nebraska delegation, which included Governor Poynter and other prominent officials. Their reception was a type of the manner in which the other volunteers have been received and is worth describing.

As the parading column swung into Market street, San Francisco's principal thoroughfare, it was in three distinct parts, quite noticeable because of the difference in the uniforms of the men. First came a rollicking band and a body of smartly dressed and hearty looking men all in army blue. They were the Third artillery regulars from the Presidio, detailed by Major General Shafter as the government escort to the battle scarred volunteers. People who did not know scanned their ruddy faces and remarked:

"Well, they do not look so badly used up."

But in a moment they realized their mistake when there came swinging along company after company of slim, lithe young fellows, with thin, tanned cheeks, weather worn campaign hats, faded khaki trousers and leggings, old blue flannel shirts and carrying dingy Springfield rifles and rolls of much used blankets over their coatless shoulders, while battered haversacks and canteens hung about their loins.

The contrast between the home barracks regular and the firing line volunteer from foreign fields was too great not to be appreciated even by a stranger to military appearances. These gaunt, smiling fellows were the famous Nebraskans.

Behind them trooped the Utah gunners, who themselves have a proud record of 24 engagements, with re-



FLOWERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

turning soldiers has been for each regiment to go into camp on the Presidio grounds until the discharges and other papers could be made out. This has not only facilitated matters, but has given the volunteers a chance to recover from the effects of their long sea voyage.

While the ocean trip has been on the whole a beneficial one to the war worn soldiers, tired out after months of hard campaigning, the confinement on a crowded transport is bound to be more or less irksome. Yet it is estimated that the Nebraska regiment weighed 10,000 pounds more when it marched down the gangplank at San Francisco than when the boys went aboard at Manila.

The Presidio camp is an ideal one for the purpose. It has been established so long that all the little conveniences which go to make tent living comfortable have become fixtures. The tents, instead of being pitched on the naked ground, are all furnished with neat board floors. The company streets are well laid out and each furnished with a good supply of water. Some of the regiments have gone back to the same spots which they occupied last year, when they were composed of raw militia. Now they are veteran regiments, each one of them having earned its share of glory in the far east.

After two or three weeks' rest at the Presidio the volunteers are ready to go back to their homes, where they receive final ovations and then gradually drop back into the prosaic ways of the civilian.

The arrangements made for the return of the Pennsylvanians show to



CHEERING THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS. What an extent the interest of the citizens of the Keystone State have been aroused. When the regiment landed from the transport, it was met by a large delegation of home people who had come clear across the continent to welcome the heroes back to their native land. At the camp many things were done for their comfort, and spe-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARRETT, TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

markable freedom from injuries. Gunless and without blankets, they looked the part of the light artillery that hauled field rifles and manned rapid fire small batteries on the river gunboats. Their khaki of peculiar tan and the two little ragged remnants of red guidons fluttering above them told plainly that they were just from Luzon and not from comfortable quarters and good meals at the Presidio.

Just behind them clattered the rest of the artillery escort, 12 six horse teams of gleaming blacks with fiery red blankets, rough riding drivers and field rifles and gun caissons, each with its erect and neatly uniformed men in blue perched back to back on the springless seats. Finally rode a blue suited troop of the Sixth regular cavalry from the Presidio, mounted on bays.

The real fighters could not be mistaken. Young Colonel Mulford, who went away a major, rode at their head, and close behind came the regimental band, playing with a spirit of genuine gladness that awakened a sympathetic something in every hearer.

At the head of the Utah artillery rode Major Grant, who has already been asked to take the Republican nomination for mayor of Salt Lake City. His commanding figure and bearded face attracted instant attention.

Similar scenes to this are reproduced on a smaller scale when the regiments are broken up into companies. Each city and town prepares a special reception to the company which it sent to make up the regiment. So that in at least four states there are folks who just now think more of thin faced fellows in worn khaki uniforms than of the common affairs of life—those affairs which are of importance to bread earners, but which do not stir the heart at all.



COMMANDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Chief of the British Forces an Experienced Campaigner.

The supplanting of Major General Butler by Lieutenant General Sir Frederick W. E. Forestier-Walker in the command of the British forces of South Africa indicates that England regards the Boer situation as critical, for the latter is one of the best generals in the service.

Comparatively speaking, Lieutenant General Walker is a young man. He is 54 years old and one of the youngest officers of his rank. He is a Scots guardsman, having joined that regiment as an ensign in 1862 and left it as lieutenant colonel in 1888.

His main foreign and war service has been in South Africa, where he has for several years assistant military



LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR FREDERICK FORESTIER-WALKER.

secretary. He served in the Kaffir war of 1878, for which he received the C. B., and his conduct also earned him mention in the dispatches. During the Zulu war of 1879 he was the principal staff officer to No. 1 column, was present at the action of Inyeyane and formed one of the force shut up in Ekowe. After the relief he served on the line of communication and was in command of Fort Pearson and the lower Tugela district.

He next accompanied the Bechuanaland expedition, 1884-5, in the capacity of assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, and for his services therein received the C. M. G. He commanded in Egypt from 1890 to 1895 and was recently in command of the western district. His promotion to K. C. B. came to him in 1894.

TEACHER OF PATRIOTISM.

Grand Army Man Who Distributed Flags in Porto Rico.

One of the lions at the coming G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia will be Colonel Allen C. Bakewell.

well, senior vice commander of Lafayette Post, No. 140, department of New York. Although an old member of the order, this will be his debut as a national character, greatness thrust upon him by the Spanish war.

Briefly, the amiable colonel was the flag commissioner sent by Lafayette post to distribute its munificent and patriotic gift of 600 United States flags to the public schools of Porto Rico.

The unique mission to our new possession was undertaken solely at the expense of Lafayette post and its commissioner. The post supplied the flags and Colonel Bakewell went at his own expense to deliver them to the schools and authorities and to impress upon the people, more especially the children, the meaning of the gift.

The colonel found the Porto Ricans ready to take lessons in patriotism from the new people with whose destinies theirs are now allied.

It would have been difficult to find any one better fitted for the duty of flag commissioner than Comrade Bakewell. He is still a young man for a veteran and has a fine, soldierly ap-



pearance. In the Grand Army his affable manners have made him a general favorite. In order that he might go to Porto Rico in uniform and properly attested, Governor Black appointed him to his personal staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His residence at 479 Fifth avenue was the headquarters of the post recruiting committee, which raised 3,000 volunteers for the Spanish war.

TIMOTHY ALONE.

The Record of a Fine August Sown Crop in Ohio.

Yesterday we cut the last of the timothy, an August sown crop, sown alone, and a finer field of timothy I never had upon the farm, writes an Ohio correspondent to The Rural New Yorker. The field was intended for another crop, but a severe drought made the plowing so difficult that it was deferred for a rain and so was not plowed until about July 4, when it was turned over, herbage beneath. About Aug. 1, right after a heavy rain, the land was made fine as cutaway and harrows could make it, rolled and the timothy sown on—six quarts per acre—and lightly harrowed in, or rather, breezed in. The weeds were clipped down with the mower and with the result that I do not remember ever having so fine a crop of this horse hay as on this August sown field.

My thought is that clover may be made a much surer crop than it is when sown with oats, if the land is made fine and compact before the clover seed is sown, and it should be lightly harrowed to get it in more deeply than surface sowing and then trusting to luck for it to get a root hold. This has been our practice for years, with, I think, not a failure in the time.

Then why should not timothy be sown as a crop by itself, and not have to be nursed by a grain crop? The secret of success, I think, is to keep the weeds and foxtail grass cut down so that they cannot get a start to overshadow the crop we want. In our anxiety to get sowing and ensilage crops we must not forget that grass is the foundation of good soil fertility, and our clovers and grasses must be maintained in a rotation that recognizes them as the great renovators of our farms and gives to them the first chance, and that chance should be a deep concern of the farmer to promote.

Protecting Gullies.

This has been a season during which, in many parts of the west, rains have been very heavy and a large amount of good soil has been washed down the Mississippi. Wherever land has been broken up gullies have washed many wagon loads of soil away and have cut up the surface badly. There are a number of ways by which the evil can be mitigated, such as damming the gullies at intervals with brush and straw, sticking in willow cuttings and the like, and they all help, says Iowa Homestead, but the best way to protect washing is to get the gully leveled up and establish a sod upon it. This can be done by sowing timothy, red top, alsike clover and the like, if the gully is one that can be mowed for hay, or by establishing patches of blue grass upon it if it is to be used as pasture. Any plowing that is to be done by way of preparation for sodding of any kind should be crosswise, of course, and in trying to get a blue grass sod the establishment of patches of the sod is preferable to seedling, although both methods may be combined with advantage; that is, patches of sodding may be done and seed may be sown on those parts of the gully where it is impracticable to sod. No farm having a gully upon it is safe while the gully is not in sod. The damming above referred to helps some, but is liable to wash out at any time when an unusually heavy rain occurs and then the last condition is worse than the first.

A Useful Implement.

The illustration from The Farm Journal shows a plank clod crusher that has a smoothing harrow accompaniment, short pieces of round iron being driven into the low-

APLANK CLOD CRUSHER. er edges of the stout planking. These pieces of iron need not be stout nor long. In their slanting position they will not clog and will break up many clods that the crusher has not entirely mastered, leaving the soil loosened and fine. Strips of board can be laid on top and a weight added if needed.

Sour Corn Kills Chinch Bugs.

Several years ago Chancellor Snow of the Kansas State university made exhaustive investigations of diseases of chinch bugs. He found them subject to more than one bacterial disease which was fatal to them under suitable conditions of weather. Now it appears from correspondence published in the Kansas Farmer that an Iowa man claims to have found that soured green cornstalks will produce the same green disease on chinch bugs as Chancellor Snow's remedy. He has found that he can destroy all the bugs that come off a harvested wheatfield by cutting the outside row of corn and letting it lie in small piles. Dead bugs will soon cover these piles, and no further damage will be done to the corn. The bugs turn white, and he believes the same fungous growth comes on them as can be seen on bugs treated by Snow.

Oats as a Substitute For Clover.

Here is my experience with a substitute for clover: This spring I sowed two bushels of oats and six quarts of timothy per acre, pulverizing the ground once after seeding. The timothy did not do very well, but the oats are fine. They have furnished feed for seven head of cows and horses and 70 fine hogs; besides I cut seven loads of hay from 17 acres. There is still enough excellent feed to last a long time. The cows and horses are fat, and the hogs are doing nicely. I feed the hogs three bushels of ear corn per day, which, with the green oats, is all they need. I would advise rolling the ground after harrowing, as it will then retain moisture better, and the more moisture in the soil the greater the growth of feed. Hereafter when I have a thin stand of clover I am going to sow oats.—Prairie Farmer.

BUSINESS MEN SATISFIED.

Convinced that the Company Offering to Build the Opera House is Reliable.

The meeting of the Business Men's association which was called last evening at the city hall to discuss the opera house proposition was fairly well attended and resulted very satisfactorily to the gentlemen having the matter in charge.

The meeting was called to order by President Luikart and the objects stated.

The gentlemen representing the insurance company concerned stated that they were in a position to see the opera house project in the way of being realized and but asked for the co-operation of the business men to obtain the same.

More than one half of the \$100,000 business required has been secured and they believed that the balance could easily be secured within the next few weeks. If [this is done ground will at once be broken and the work of building commenced.

There having been a question raised as to the stability of the company and its power to fulfill its contracts, the representatives took pains to satisfy all interested so far as they were able and that their statements and proofs were satisfactory to the business men is proven by the action of the meeting before adjournment.

The manner of doing business of the company, reports of insurance experts, letters of citizens and bankers of Des Moines and other parts of the state were carefully examined and it was decided that the company was in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the people of Norfolk.

At the meeting some who had not already taken out policies expressed their willingness to do so, and the results of the meeting will no doubt materially aid in the opera house project.

Before adjournment the following motion was put and unanimously carried.

"In view of the statements made by the gentlemen present representing the company and the reports of insurance experts of different insurance departments and from the best of recommendations of business men and bankers of Des Moines and other citizens of Iowa, we consider that the company is worthy of our confidence and support and that we give them our aid and encouragement in completing the work."

Citizens of Norfolk generally hope that at last their desire for an opera house is in a fair way of realization and are ready and willing to do everything in their power to aid in the project. But one or two persons have been unfavorably disposed toward the scheme. Their objections, however, have been fairly met and it is hoped that no other discouragements may be met, and the object will soon be attained.

A \$10,000 structure is promised, which will be amply sufficient for Norfolk's needs for years to come.

NORFOLK'S NEED.

Why the Pringles Did Not Play Here Two Weeks Ago.

The Pringle Comedy company arrived at Norfolk this morning, enroute to Madison. In an interview with a News reporter Manager Pringle said in part, "We are sorry to have been forced to cancel our engagement here, but had no alternative. It would have been utterly impossible for any company to do justice to those who paid admission. The stage at Marquardt hall is simply a box and the hall itself but little better. It seems a shame to us, who admire your city so much, that a handicap of such nature should be placed on a city like Norfolk. It is not all profit in the show business, and too often we are forced to leave more money in a town than our receipts amount to. The merchants and hotel people should use every effort to encourage the visits of good organizations. It brings money to town from the farming people, that otherwise would not be put into circulation. We trust that, in the near future, we may be able to put Norfolk on our list as having first class opera houses." Since leaving Norfolk two weeks ago, the Pringles have played at Nellig and Creighton. The papers published at these towns have been lavish in their praise of the performances presented.

At Nellig, which is considered generally, a poor show town, the opera house was packed to the doors. At Creighton,

the company played one week, and after the opening night, the house was entirely too small to hold the crowds. It is said that over seven hundred people were unable to gain admission to their last performance. The largest one night's business ever played to at Creighton was last Saturday night when the Pringles presented Bartley Campbell's masterpiece, "The Galley Slave."

Dreyfus.

A man stood staidly: France was one Alp of hate. Pressing upon him with the whole world's weight.

In all the circle of the ancient sun There was no voice to speak for him—not one. In all the world of men there was no sound But of a sword flung, broken, to the ground.

Hell laughed its little hour; and then behold! How one by one the guarded gates unfold! Swiftly a sword by unseen forces hurled And now a man rising against the world!

II

Oh, import deep as life is, deep as time! There is a something, sacred and sublime Moving behind the worlds, beyond our ken, Weighing the stars, weighing the deeds of men.

Take heart, O soul of sorrow, and be strong! There is one greater than the whole world's wrong. Be hushed before the high benignant power That moves world-shed through sepulcher and tower!

No truth so low but He will give it crown; No wrong so high but He will hurl it down. O men that forge the fetter, it is vain; There is a still hand stronger than your chain.

'Tis no avail to bargain, sneer and nod, And shrug the shoulder for reply to God. —By Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe."

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